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Established 1887

France, Germany Send Planes

Spain Burn Victims Airlifted

From West Despatch
SAN CARLOS DE LA RAPITA, Spain, July 12 — Foreign planes flew mercy missions to Spain today to pick up badly burned survivors from a Mediterranean campsite that was virtually incinerated by a blazing gas tanker truck.

Victims were flown home to France, West Germany and Belgium and sent to hospitals with special burn clinics. The Health Ministry in Madrid said tonight that an official count listed 121 dead and 104 injured. Unofficial totals ranged as high as 139. Police had reported yesterday that 180 bodies had been recovered.

Little Chance for Burned

A ministry spokesman said that 80 percent of the injured are not expected to survive the severe burns. At the Francisco Franco Hospital in Barcelona, doctors said they expected only 2 of 45 victims there to survive.

The Swiss Air Rescue Service said in Zurich that there were almost 100 very seriously burned patients "who have virtually no chance of survival."

The West German Rescue Air

Service flew out 30 badly burned West German survivors for treatment in Frankfurt. A French plane also left with an undetermined number of victims. An insurance company chartered

a private plane to evacuate a Belgian father and daughter.

After reports abroad that Spanish authorities had prevented foreign victims being flown out of the country, the Health Ministry said

Identification Hampered

Consular officials at the scene from France, West Germany and Britain were unable to provide lists of the dead or injured. Police said corpses were so badly burned that identification was almost impossible. A West German Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn said that 73 of the 90 West Germans signed in at the campsite had been accounted for.

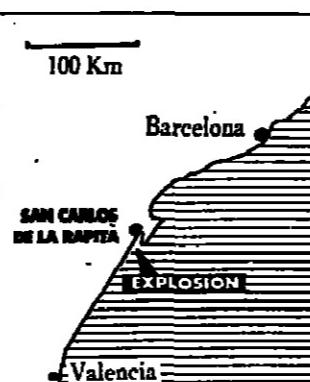
Two West German Air Force Boeing 707s carried 30 doctors, 27 government identification experts and aid materials to Barcelona and Valencia.

The civil governor of Tarragona province banned tanker trucks from using national roads — such as route 340 past San Carlos de la Rapita where the explosion took place — and ordered them to use wide-laned motorways. About 100 local residents had blocked traffic for an hour on the road, demanding a ban on gas trucks in the area. Law enforcement officials made no attempt to stop the demonstrators.

Civil Guard frogmen were called in to search the Mediterranean for victims blown into the sea only a few meters from the camp.

The holocaust lasted 10 seconds. It turned husbands, wives and children into blackened corpses and sent survivors fleeing to the sea, the camp swimming pool and showers to soothe their burns.

"It was just like an atomic bomb," said Juan Derdera, a waiter in the camp bar. He saw a jet of fire



Spanish Red Cross workers aid a grief-stricken man whose wife and two children perished in the fireball at the campsite.



Associated Press

Burned frames of cars and trailers evoke the devastation at Spanish campsite where tanker exploded.

Buy American, Carter Urges West Germany, Japan

WASHINGTON, July 12 (Reuters) — President Carter said that the United States has kept its pledge to reduce oil imports and unemployment and wants West Germany and Japan to expand their economies and buy more U.S. goods.

Mr. Carter told a group of West European television correspondents that he had reviewed his commitments made at the London economic summit meeting last year and found that the United States was importing about a million barrels of oil a day less than in 1977.

He noted that the unemployment rate had dropped and that there had been a net increase of 6.4 million jobs since he took office almost 17 months ago.

Mr. Carter said that the United States was running up a big trade deficit because of its purchases of foreign manufactured goods, not oil.

"Of course, nations like Japan and Germany who sell a lot of manufactured goods to us like to talk about our oil imports, but they

don't deplore the fact that we also buy large quantities of manufactured goods from Japan and others."

Most Enthusiastic

Mr. Carter disputed assertions in the United States and abroad that he was going empty-handed to the Bonn economic summit meeting because Congress had not approved legislation to discourage oil

consumption by reducing imports.

He added: "I think we are the most enthusiastic nation among those who will be at the Bonn summit ... We hope that the European nations and Japan will respond as enthusiastically as we are." Mr. Carter said that pending a detailed analysis of the proposed European Economic Community monetary plan, he does not expect the system if it is adopted, to be used to harm the U.S. dollar or to erect any trade barriers against U.S. goods.

But Mr. Carter added that he had noticed that Italy and Britain have expressed some concern about the plan.

Mr. Carter said that he did not anticipate that the United States would intervene in the foreign exchange market to artificially change basic relationships between

the dollar, yen, mark or other currencies.

But, he said, "unwarranted aberrations of a transient nature we try to iron out, either by purchasing other currencies or by selling the dollar on occasion, and we cooperate with other nations as well."

He added that "the long-range trends I think, have to be established primarily by overall market conditions, primarily trade balances."

Mr. Carter's remarks in an interview with Le Monde, echoed a similar warning to Mr. Carter by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in another newspaper interview earlier this week.

Taken together, the declarations underlined Europe's conviction that the key to any Western plan at Bonn for ending the world recession is immediate U.S. action to curb its oil imports and strengthen the dollar.

At the present time, an important reduction in U.S. oil imports is the precondition for an improvement in the world economy," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

'Precondition' for Bonn Summit Success

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also

stressed that a substantial reduction in Japan's high trading surplus is another essential precondition for a meaningful agreement in Bonn.

"The essential U.S. contribution is thus to cut its oil imports, while Japan's is to reduce its trade surplus and increase sharply its aid to the developing world," he said.

Although Mr. Schmidt was careful not to challenge Mr. Carter in public, he appeared as concerned as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing about the Carter administration's inability or

unwillingness to reduce the U.S. dependence on imported oil.

"In my view this is the most important single source of upheaval in the worldwide network of trade and payments and it should be corrected," he said.

Masked Concern

Western Europe's growing fixation with U.S. oil imports actually masks its concern about the sinking dollar. Allies of the United States are naturally resentful that the U.S. administration, which has been urging them to conserve energy, should have failed singularly to practice what it preached.

But for them, reducing oil imports is also the easiest way to curb the high U.S. trade deficit and strengthen the dollar.

European countries like Germany, with successful exporting industries, argue that the falling dollar is forcing up the value of their currencies and squeezing the profitability of their industries. As a result, it becomes more difficult to persuade businessmen to invest more and spur growth without renewed inflation, as the United States is always urging them to do.

In recent weeks, West German

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

When reminded of probable congressional opposition to higher oil prices in view of the upcoming midterm elections, he showed signs of impatience.

Willard Marsh, a company spokesman, said Pan Am initiated the U.S. District Court action in San Francisco after learning that the CAB intended to vacate its order against Air France.

Pan Am Sues**On Paris Route**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12 (UPI) — Pan American World Airways filed suit yesterday in federal court to keep the Civil Aeronautics Board from lifting its suspension of Air France flights between Los Angeles and Paris.

The CAB suspended the flights, effective today, after the French government stopped Pan Am's flights to Paris.

Willard Marsh, a company spokesman, said Pan Am initiated the U.S. District Court action in San Francisco after learning that the CAB intended to vacate its order against Air France.

Giscard Says U.S. Must Cut Oil Imports

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, July 12 (NYT) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France today put President Carter publicly on notice that the Western economic summit, this weekend in Bonn will fail unless he takes drastic action to cut back U.S. oil imports.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's remarks, in an interview with Le Monde, echoed a similar warning to Mr. Carter by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in another newspaper interview earlier this week.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



STAND-UP STRIKE — The 99 riders left in the Tour de France bicycle race refuse to cross the finish line in Valence d'Agen yesterday, to protest their starting hours. The men

also dismounted and walked with their bicycles during the race, which was later ruled no contest. The afternoon stage of the race was held without any trouble. Article, Page 13.

Comment on Shcharansky

Carter Calls Charges In Soviet Case False

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI)

President Carter, in an interview released today, said that the treason charges lodged by the Soviet Union against Jewish dissident Anatoli Shcharansky are "patently false."

In his first public comment on the prosecution of Mr. Shcharansky and fellow dissident Alexander Ginsburg, Mr. Carter said the trials represent an attack on all those who believe in basic human liberty.

The Kremlin said Mr. Carter, who will win nothing for the Soviet Union but worldwide condemnation because of the trials.

The president, interviewed yesterday by a group of Western European journalists, said he did not see the cases as a slap at him by Moscow, however. "I don't look on it that way," he said.

He said that the treason charges lodged against Mr. Shcharansky are "an attack on every human being who lives in the world, who

believes in basic human freedoms and is willing to speak for these freedoms or fight for them."

The Russians are trying Mr. Ginsburg on charges of anti-Soviet activities.

"The allegation that Shcharansky was a spy for the United States is patently false," Mr. Carter said. "The Soviets know it to be false."

Mr. Carter said the Russians are prosecuting Mr. Shcharansky because he represents an element, a small group, in the Soviet Union who are fighting for the implementation of international agreements which the Soviets themselves have signed."

The president was referring to UN pacts that protect a person's right to emigrate, speak freely and live with his family.

Mr. Carter insisted that the United States is searching for ways "to broaden, not to narrow" relations with the Russians.

His remarks came during two 30-minute interviews with reporters from countries involved in the seven

Russians Block Trial TV Films

MOSCOW, July 12 (UPI) — Soviet television authorities are refusing to transmit Western television network film on the current trials of dissidents.

The Moscow bureau of the West German ARD television network was informed yesterday that Soviet authorities would not transmit any television film of trial activities "because of the anti-Soviet campaign in West Germany."

The American Broadcasting Co. applied for facilities to relay its television film to the United States by satellite and the request was rejected yesterday. Soviet officials told ABC: "We will not provide any facilities today or tomorrow because of the anti-Soviet campaign abroad. We will not help with that campaign."

"We're not yet in the middle of our negotiations," Mr. Gromyko told reporters. "It is too early to make predictions."

Mr. Vance said: "You are right."

Mr. Gromyko also declined to answer a question about whether

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	She.?
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Liberia	6.225
Denmark	150 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 Lfr.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 Dr.
Ire.	22 P.	Netherlands	1.50 K.
Finland	2.25 F.	Niger	2.75 K.
France	5.00 F.	Nigeria	3 Nkr.
Germany	150 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Pesos
Greece	16 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 Skr.
India	Rs. 8	Switzerland	1.705 Fr.
Iron	400 Lrs.	U.S. Military (Expt.)	10.15
Italy	125.00	Venezuela	20 D.

rights demonstration in Atlanta. The interview is said to have been conducted by Cyril Vance who is currently engaged in SALT negotiations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva, according to Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the State Department did not share Mr. Young's equating of U.S. and Soviet prisoners. For Mr. Young's views on Africa, see page 5.]

By Soviet Prosecutor

Eight-Year Sentence Sought for Ginsburg

MOSCOW, July 12 (AP) — The prosecutor in the Ginsburg trial today called for a sentence of eight years at hard labor and three years in Siberian exile.

Mr. Ginsburg, 41, is on trial in Kaluga, south of here, on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. A member of the committee that publicized Soviet violations of the Helsinki human-rights accords, he has been convicted twice before.

The maximum sentence for the offense is 10 years in prison and five in exile.

Officials said that closing statements

Interior Minister at Scene**Continuing Basque Riots Posing Crisis for Madrid***From Wire Dispatches*

MADRID, July 12 — Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa today went to northern Spain for talks with public officials to try and restore peace in the restive Basque area.

His visit was made in the middle of nearly round-the-clock clashes between demonstrators and police that led many Basques to term the situation as "pre-civil war."

For the government in Madrid, it is one of the worst crises since Spain began to move toward democracy after the death of Franco in 1975. Most political parties in Spain have blamed Mr. Martin Villa for the situation and have asked for his resignation.

The recent violence began in Pamplona, where thousands of tourists had flocked for annual "running of the bulls" during the San Fermín fiesta. On Saturday, rightists and Basque autonomists clashed in the bullring, prompting the police to hurl smoke grenades and fire rubber bullets. A 23-year-old man was killed and more than 130 were injured in the 10 hours of rioting that followed.

The rioting then spread to San Sebastian, where a 19-year-old

Basque, Jose Ignacio Barandiaran, was killed yesterday. Basque nationalist sympathizers in San Sebastian protesting the two deaths clashed again today with riot police but no casualties were reported.

Some quarters in San Sebastian were said to have been isolated with barricades erected by the demonstrators.

Meanwhile, labor sources in Bilbao estimated that more than 500,000 workers were idle in the Basque area to protest what Basque sources called "brutal repression" by police.

Shops and businesses remained closed and demonstrations and worker assemblies were reported in many towns. But officials in Bilbao said that the police were rarely seen in the streets and that no serious disorders had occurred.

Rail Lines Cut

Rail service remains disrupted between Spain and France. The state railway reported that the line between San Sebastian and Pasajes, to the north, were cut when six separate explosions were set off near San Sebastian. No one immediately claimed responsibility and it was not known when services could be restored.

About 2,500 trucks carrying goods for Western Europe already had been queuing along roads to Irún, the town bordering France, because of a strike for higher pay by customs employees.

Informants said that about a thousand travelers, most of them foreign tourists, were stranded at the railway station in Irún because the train in the town were closed.

Public transport was halted in Guipúzcoa province, of which San Sebastian is the capital, while in neighboring Vizcaya province most heavy industry was affected by the strike and buses stopped running in the capital of Bilbao.

The dust, which rises in potentially explosive clouds whenever large volumes of grain are handled, is frequently captured and returned to the grain flow to avoid loss of weight.

To reduce the amount of dust suspended in the air and on surfaces in elevators is to reduce the risk of explosion, and we must now begin to move in this direction in the hope that recirculation of dust in elevator systems can eventually be eliminated," P.R. Smith, assistant secretary of agriculture for market services, said in announcing the decision to a symposium at the National Academy of Sciences Auditorium.

The two-day symposium, attended by industry, government and academic experts, was called after two explosions killed 54 persons and destroyed two multimillion-dollar grain elevators on the Gulf Coast last winter.

Giscard Says U.S. Must Cut Oil Imports

(Continued from Page 1) officials have made it clear that they will consider inflationary action — as their trading partners want — only if the rest of the industrial world agrees to promote more stable currencies and to fight protectionism.

Gamasy Rejects Talk With Weizman Now

CAIRO, July 12 (Reuters) — Egyptian War Minister Mohammed Abdel-Ghani Gamasy has rejected a request from Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman that they meet prior to a gathering in London on Monday of the Egyptian and Israeli representatives with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the Middle East News Agency said today.

It said Mr. Weizman sent the request recently in a message to Gen. Gamasy, but the Egyptian minister replied that no meetings at that level could be held as long as there was nothing new to discuss. The two last met within the framework of a military committee in Cairo in March.

10 Police Stations Bombed in N. Italy

PADUA, Italy, July 12 (AP) — Terrorists carried out simultaneous bomb attacks today against 10 police stations in and near Padua, causing slight damage and no injuries, police reported.

A caller told the Italian news agency ANSA that the attacks were made by the Worker Communist Organization.

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Tanker portion of truck lies amid ruins of building it hit after careening into campsite in Spain with load of propane gas. The gas exploded and burned entire families of campers on holiday.

Gas Blast Victims Flown From Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

ed by camping fires sending a jet of flames along the tents."

He added: "The dead were just blackened corpses, many of them hunched up as if they were trying to protect themselves."

A Spaniard at the camp said: "People on fire were running toward the water leaving their skins behind them, I took two people to hospitals and they left their skin on the car seat."

The mayor of San Carlos de la Rapita said a funeral mass would be held at the campsite tomorrow or Friday for the victims.

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The two-day symposium, attended by industry, government and academic experts, was called after two explosions killed 54 persons and destroyed two multimillion-dollar grain elevators on the Gulf Coast last winter.

It was not immediately clear whether the assassination was politically motivated.

Arts Professor Slain in Turkey

ANKARA, July 12 (AP) — unidentified assailants yesterday shot and killed a fine-arts professor from Hacettepe University and seriously wounded his wife, an Italian national, police reported.

Police said three gunmen, in a red car, blocked the way when Chedrettin Comert and his wife, Maria, left in their car on the way to work this morning. When Mr. Comert stopped, the gunmen shot him and his wife and sped away.

Another Dutchman, Willem van de Wall, Delt., said: "The trailer plowed through the wall of the site and split open. The gas ran out like water, and seconds later was ignited."

At noon, Mr. Shcharansky's brother, Leonid, 36, was allowed into the courtroom, although his mother, Ida Milgrom, 70, was still barred as she has been every day of the trial. She stood outside with about 15 supporters and a few Western reporters, watched by 30 uniformed policemen.

Mr. Shcharansky is accused of having passed on information about the locations of personnel and security classifications of military-related industrial enterprises. Mr. Toth wrote a story about these in 1976. Mr. Shcharansky also is accused of helping Mr. Toth to make contact with scientists who allegedly passed on classified information about the space program, genetic engineering and parapsychology, the science of extra-sensory perception.

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Micronesia Votes on Partial Independence From U.S.

By William Chapman

SAIPAN, Mariana Islands, July 12 (WP) — In a referendum that could be decided by a few thousand ballots on remote islands, the people of Micronesia are voting today on a constitution giving them partial independence from U.S. control after 31 years.

Divisions among the island people could mean that the vast Pacific territory will split up with about one-third of the people going their own way.

If enough people approve, the referendum would create a new Federated States of Micronesia, a partially sovereign nation that would govern its own internal affairs but share control over foreign affairs with the United States.

The United States would retain defense powers for at least 15 years in an area it has long wanted to transform into a security bastion of the Western Pacific.

The proposed "free association" arrangement represents a partial

defeat for U.S. interests, which were directed at keeping tighter control over the strategic Pacific islands. After nine years of negotiations, culminating in a major policy change last April, the United States accepted the new arrangement because, in the words of a U.S. official here, "It's just the best we could do."

Micronesia is the last of 11 UN trust territories established after World War II. All of the others have voted themselves either independence or association with some other country.

Part of Micronesia, the Marianas, has voted for commonwealth status with the United States, and the question now is what will happen to the remainder — the Carolines and Marshalls.

2,000 Islands Involved

About 2,000 islands are involved, scattered over waters the size of the United States but containing only 110,000 persons. About 60,000 are eligible to vote. Because of the vast

distances the results may not be known for two weeks, as ballot boxes are collected from the more remote islands by boat and airplane.

The islands are divided into six voting districts, at least four of which must approve the constitution. If less than four approve, the U.S. trusteeship would be continued until some new arrangement is negotiated.

Long-standing differences among the islanders have surfaced in often-bitter campaigning, and it is probable that at least two districts will reject the constitution. They are Palau in the western Carolines and the Marshall Islands far to the east. The four districts of the central Carolines are likely to approve, but if one of them should join Palau and the Marshalls in opposition the entire arrangement would have to be scrapped.

The main issue has become not independence from the United States — almost everyone wants that — but a question of separation or unity with the islands.

Both the Marshallese and the Palauans tend to think they might fare better as separate entities and hope to negotiate their own status in association with the United States.

If both the Marshalls and Palau opt out in the voting today, the federation would consist of only the least developed islands in the Carolines, such as Yap and Truk, and

would be almost totally dependent on U.S. economic aid.

This prospect is unsettling for the United States, which in the long negotiations had maneuvered to arrange a compact association of islands bound tightly to its defense rights. U.S. defense rights in Micronesia will be assured for at least 15 years.

Initially, the United States had

proposed that all of Micronesia be

come a U.S. commonwealth, like

Puerto Rico, but only the Marianas,

where the trust territory government and the U.S. high commissioner are based, chose that route.

The other districts rejected a com-

monwealth, preferring more inde-

pendence.

When the constitution was draft-

ed in 1975, U.S. officials declared it

was incompatible with the idea of

free association with the United

States. It amounted to complete

independence, they contended.

They implied it would make Mi-

cronesians ineligible for U.S. eco-

nomic aid, which amounts to about

\$130 million annually and is by far

the biggest source of revenue.

Last April, however, the Carter

administration accepted the consti-

tution and pledged that if it is

adopted, economic aid would not

be cut off.

Defense Rights

U.S. and Micronesian officials agreed on a formula that continued U.S. assistance and gave the United States strong defense rights in the territory.

This so-called "Hile statement" provides that in a compact that is still to be drafted the United States "will have full authority and responsibility for security and defense matters in or relating to Micronesia, including the establishment of necessary military facilities and the exercise of appropriate operating rights."

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administra-

tion here said: "There is a problem, we don't want to minimize it, but we feel it can be corrected."

U.K. Asian Wins Anti-Racial Aid

LEEDS, England, July 12 (AP) — An Asian immigrant from Uganda who built a wall around his factory workbench to protect himself from white co-workers has agreed to remove the barrier after promises by his employers to prevent racist acts.

Sohani Saggou, a lathe operator at Clayton, Son and Co., erected the six-foot-high board barricade three years ago, claiming that white workers threw stones at him and spat at him because of his color.

He came to England several years ago after Ugandan President Idi Amin began expelling residents of Indian and Pakistani descent. Mr. Saggou was supported in his complaint by the government-sponsored Commission for Racial Equality.

Planes Collide in Italy

UDINE, Italy, July 12 (AP) — Two fighter planes of the Italian Air Force aerobatics team collided today over the Rivolta airport near here, killing one of the pilots and seriously injuring the other, authorities said.

As of year ago there were 34 retired generals whose combined federal paychecks and pensions averaged \$83,293 in annual income, an additional 16 getting more than

\$81,000 and 60 getting an average \$48,569 annually, according to a congressional study cited by Rep. Schroeder.

For future retirees, the amendment would limit the total federal income to the top salary in effect for civil service career employees currently \$47,000. It would not affect most lower-ranking retirees who get civil service jobs, according to a Schroeder aide.

The amendment will not affect those who already are earning federal pay on top of their military pensions, nor will it affect those disabled in combat. Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., said when she introduced the amendment.

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The amendment does not apply to certain high-ranking federal law enforcement officials who, under a District of Columbia retirement provision, get full pensions on top of civil service pay, the aide noted. Their pensions are tax-free, an advantage that even disabled military retirees do not get, he noted.

Mr. Lance resigned last September as President Carter's budget director as the result of revelations concerning his financial dealings.

"We have provided the regulatory machinery to assure that com-



EYE TO EYE ON ART — Joan Mondale, the vice president's wife, talks to sculptor Mark di Suvero outside the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington, where Mr. di Suvero is building a sculpture from scrap steel. The piece was commissioned by the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc. as a gesture of "gratitude to America and its people for the opportunity given to the countless immigrants who began the scrap industry in this country." The sculpture may incorporate such items as a locomotive cab and bow of a ship.

In Unprecedented Ruling

Judge Says Floridian, 73, May Pull Respirator Plug

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., July 12 (AP) — A judge ruled yesterday that 73-year-old Abe Perlmuter has the right to disconnect his life-sustaining respirator. Authorities say that Mr. Perlmuter's case is unprecedented because Mr. Perlmuter is conscious.

Circuit Court Judge John Ferris cited the Karen Ann Quinlan case in New Jersey, where the parents of the comatose young woman obtained a court order to have her life-support machine disconnected two years ago. Miss Quinlan is still alive, but remains in a coma.

Immediately after Judge Ferris issued the order, which contains a 10-day delay to permit an appeal, a spokesman for the Broward County State attorney's office said that one will be filed in Fourth District Court.

Right to Privacy

The judge said that allowing Mr. Perlmuter's respirator to be disconnected is part of his right to privacy.

Doctors at the Florida Medical Center in Lauderdale Lakes say that Mr. Perlmuter's lungs have been afflicted by amyotrophic lateral sclerosis — Lou Gehrig's disease — and that he will die within an hour after the respirator is disconnected. They have said they will not touch the respirator, to which Mr. Perlmuter has been connected since May 18.

Judge Ferris' order said that the

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House Unit Votes to Limit Federal Pay of Retirees

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — A House committee yesterday passed an amendment to President Carter's civil service revision bill

that would limit the income of future military retirees who become civilian employees of the federal government — so-called "double dippers."

The amendment will not affect those who already are earning federal pay on top of their military pensions, nor will it affect those disabled in combat. Rep. Patricia

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"We have provided the regulatory machinery to assure that com-

Bank Reforms Passed by House Panel

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — With its sponsor happily voicing acknowledgements to Bert Lance, the House Banking Committee gave final approval yesterday to the most far-reaching bank reform legislation in more than a decade.

The committee unanimously agreed to send the bill to the floor after adding some sharply contested provisions that would restrict the government's unfettered access to individual bank records.

Rep. Fernand St Germain, D-Ill., hailed the bill as "a major victory" for the public and said it would, if properly carried out, bring an end to a wide array of banking abuses, including the freewheeling practices that made headlines last year in the Lance case.

Overriding Justice Department protests, the committee also voted to prevent government agencies from exchanging financial data without giving the person involved a chance to challenge the transfer.

Mr. Lance resigned last September as President Carter's budget director as the result of revelations concerning his financial dealings.

"What we're talking about here is the witch-hunt," Rep. Stewart McKinney, R-Conn., protested. Under current law, he complained, the Internal Revenue Service could send financial data to the FBI, which could send it to the Securi-

ties and Exchange Commission and all over Washington in search for transgressions far beyond the jurisdiction of the agency that first obtained the records.

Soft on Crime

Rep. Frank Annunzio, D-Ill., suggested that a vote for Rep. McKinney's amendment amounted to "being soft on crime." Rep. McKinney shot back: "What we've been soft on is the executive branch's running through the rights of American citizens."

Rep. William Moorhead, D-Pa., agreed. "Once a transfer has taken place, there's no way to undo it," he said. "Copies can be made. The damage has been done."

The committee voted 32-9 to adopt Rep. McKinney's amendment, then approved a limitation offered by Rep. John Rousset, R-Calif., who estimated that 160 U.S. agencies could avoid the prior-notification rule. He moved to exempt only the SEC, and only because "they've lobbied this committee so damn hard."

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A Covey of Coups

When regimes in several distant lands are toppled within a matter of days, there is a temptation to impose connections for the sake of symmetry. The result is usually more a tribute to imagination than to reality. In looking at the recent upheavals in Yemen, Ghana and Mauritania, we do better to try to understand what seems to be happening. That is chore enough, but it is the prelude to policy in small matters as in great.

* * *

It would take a bold novelist to fabricate as bizarre a series of events as the recent political convulsions in the nations of Yemen and Southern Yemen. The president of Yemen was killed as he received from Southern Yemen's president an envoy carrying a dispatch case containing a bomb instead of the promised diplomatic note. The president of Southern Yemen apparently followed up with a coup to preempt a coup. He lost and was executed, probably taking to the grave the truth about the mysterious murder in the other Yemen.

This web of plotting and counterplotting is of some importance to the rest of the world because of the strategic location of the two Yemens. Both overlook the strait at the southern end of the Red Sea. Both border a politically nervous Saudi Arabia. And radical Southern Yemen, allied with the Soviet Union both before and after the coup, has provided the Russians with staging bases for their operations in the Horn of Africa and once sponsored an unsuccessful rebellion against the sultan of neighboring Oman.

The coup seems, at this point, unlikely to affect the strategic balance. The Saudis are well equipped to defend themselves and their allies, and the Southern Yemens are no more likely to move against the strait than they were before. Of greater significance would be a reconciliation between Southern Yemen and its more conservative Arab neighbors. Fiscal and military reality argues strongly for Southern Yemen to follow such a path of pragmatism. The fact that Salim Robaya Ali, the deposed Southern Yemeni president, supported reconciliation does not necessarily mean that his deposers may not ultimately follow the same course.

* * *

A succession of governments has failed to fulfill the high hopes that Kwame Nkrumah raised for Ghana when it became one of the first European colonies in Africa to gain its

independence. The economy remains dependent — too dependent — on a single crop, cocoa, as it was during the time of British administration. Gen. Ignatius Kuti Acheampong was forced out last week after he had tried to tackle an accumulation of both social and economic problems, as earnestly as any of his predecessors.

But in recent months a growing discontent was met with growing repression until finally other soldiers pushed the exhausted leadership aside. The release by the new government of the political prisoners it inherited is an encouraging sign that the repression, at least, is over. Now perhaps Gen. Acheampong's goal of recruiting new civilian talent for the regime may be realized. Pulling many contentious factions together will not solve Ghana's basic problems, but it is the essential first step.

* * *

One issue dominates all others in the vast, thinly populated desert country of Mauritania: its war to protect the annexation of a chunk of the former Spanish Sahara. Mauritania entered the war largely to appease Morocco and to ward off Algerian designs on the territory. It has meant trying to suppress guerrillas who aspire to independence and so far it has gained Mauritania nothing but grief. The military officers who overthrew Mauritania's long-time president, Moktar Ould Daddah, apparently intend to continue the fighting. If so, the nation will continue to bleed in a cause more Morocco's, and indirectly France's, than its own.

The war has made the country virtually a dependency of Morocco and of France. And Mauritania's small stratum of elite professionals has been divided about it, yet the new military junta may find it impossible even to think of quitting the battle now. Morocco would react with anger and Saudi Arabia would probably cut off the subsidy it provides as a way of containing Algerian ambitions.

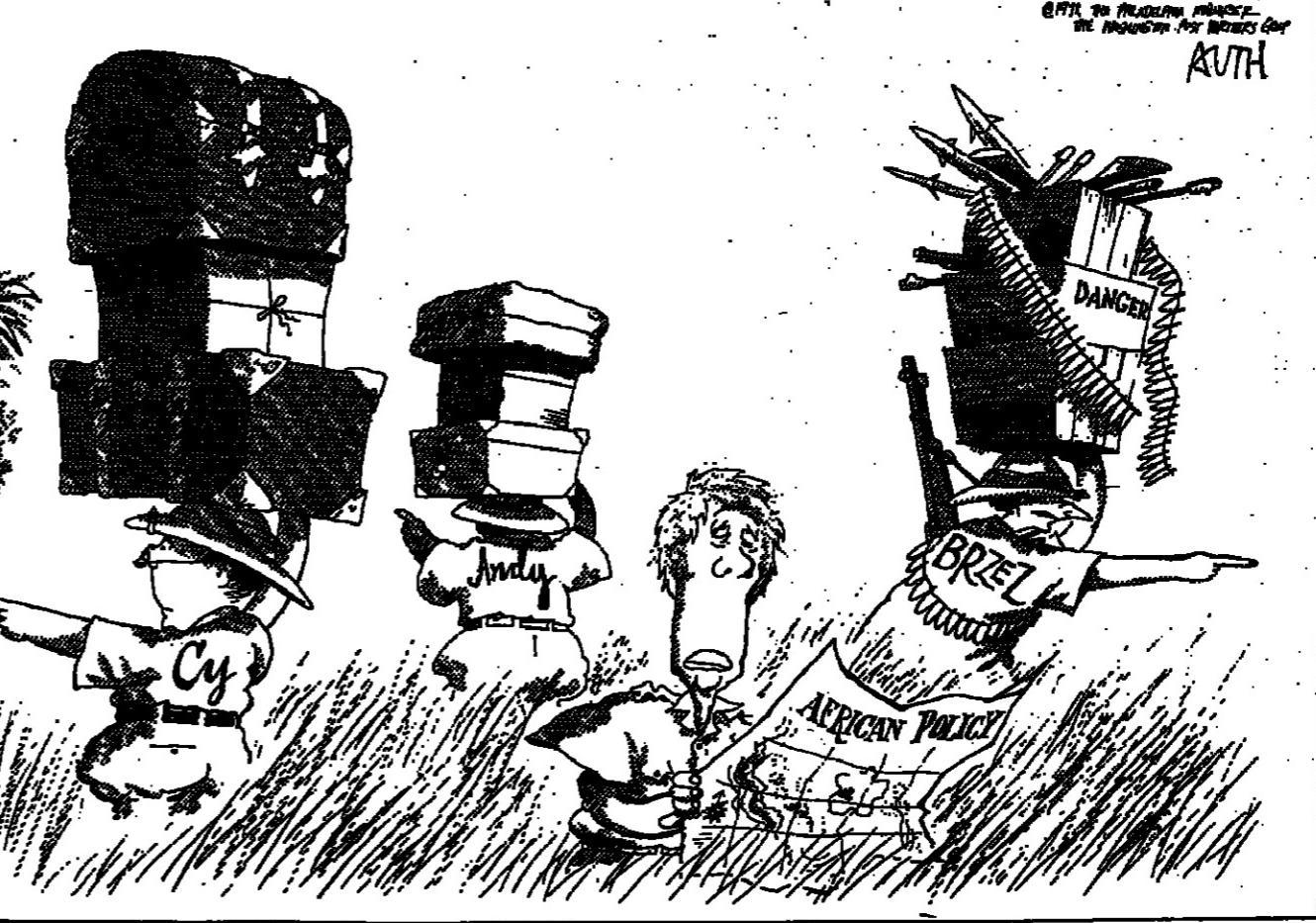
That brings the question back to quotas — limits on the amount of foreign oil that could enter the country. If the president's purpose is to hold down U.S. dependence on foreign oil, import quotas look, at first glance, like the most direct and simplest answer. But if you think that, you need to look more closely.

Immediate Costs

First of all, imposing quotas means creating an artificial shortage in this country. Would the U.S. public tolerate it? Everything in current U.S. political behavior suggests not. The costs and irritations would be immediate; the gains, in national security and economic stability, would be distant and controversial. An artificial shortage would mean lines at the service stations — in effect, rationing by inconvenience — if gasoline stayed under price controls. But if it were decontrolled, no one could tell how high the price might shoot with even a minor tightening of the market.

But beyond that dilemma, there is a whole range of dangers that Americans need to think about before they embrace the idea of import quotas. It is not, after all, a new idea. The United States has had vast and recent experience with quotas on oil. Mandatory quotas ruled this country's oil trade from 1959 to 1973.

In those years, the quotas kept cheap foreign oil from swamping the domestic producers. Today, of course, the U.S. position is exactly the opposite: Domestic oil is much cheaper than foreign oil, and the domestic producers are producing only half of the country's demand. But while the circumstances in the late 1970s are the reverse of those in the 1960s, recent experience carries certain pointed lessons for future policy.



The Consequences of U.S. Oil Quotas

By J.W. Anderson

WASHINGTON — Reluctantly, the Carter administration is now thinking and talking again about mandatory quotas of oil imports. The administration's economists detest the idea. But Congress is eliminating the alternatives.

President Carter's first choice was a tax on all oil, to discourage the country from using it up so fast. Congress refused to enact the tax. The administration has been hinting that the president might use his emergency powers to impose a tariff on imported oil — again to discourage consumption. The Senate responded by voting to revoke the president's emergency power to do it.

That brings the question back to quotas — limits on the amount of foreign oil that could enter the country. If the president's purpose is to hold down U.S. dependence on foreign oil, import quotas look, at first glance, like the most direct and simplest answer. But if you think that, you need to look more closely.

Loopholes

The quota system was infinitely receptive to loopholes, trimming and costly special exceptions. There were regional benefits, like the exemption of heavy fuel oil for New England. There were breaks for certain companies, like the small refiners. Peculiar rules brought into life peculiar industries, like the string of refineries along the Canadian border.

Canadian oil was exempt from quotas, but Venezuelan oil was generally not. South Americans saw it as another example of Washington's discrimination against the Latin world. It was Venezuela that took the lead in organizing OPEC, the exporting nations' cartel that now sets world oil prices. The political consequences of quotas may well have been more important than the purely economic ones — and might quickly become so again, if quotas were reimposed now.

Cambodia: What Not to Do

By William F. Buckley Jr.

much further we can go at a later time.

The Mennonites proved very skeptical, enclosing an article by Noam Chomsky and Edward Herman (from *The Nation*, where else?) which doubted whether there had been any slaughter at all, putting one to mind of the kind of thing George Sylvester Viereck used to write about the Nazis. But the Mennonite council is not completely skeptical — perhaps people are dying in Cambodia, from stepping on unexploded bombs dropped there by the U.S. Air Force in our recent racist-imperialist war.

The U.S. Catholic Conference "urges the president and Congress to respond in a more forceful and humane manner" to the plight of the boat people. But to go further than that would require these conditions: "an egregious human rights situation, involvement or implication of the U.S. government, and a request to us by the Church in the particular country to address the situation. That convergence of factors does not exist."

Right. In part because: 1) the human rights situation is so egregious, there is no organization that can forward a request; 2) the United States has no agency in Cambodia; and 3) there is no Catholic church left in Cambodia. The term Jesuitical, somehow, comes to mind ("Accuse the Jesuits of killing three men and a dog, and they will triumphantly produce the dog alive").

The United Presbyterian Church obligingly supplied Mr. Byrd with the addresses of the president of the United States and the secretary of state (RFD 1, Washington, D.C.?) and enclosed a statement declaring the impartiality of Presbyterian objections to human rights mentioning Uganda, Ethiopia, South Africa, Equatorial Guinea, the Philippines and North and South Korea.

Appalling

The United Church of Christ called the Cambodian situation "appalling" but concluded that the United States, not having diplomatic or other relations with Cambodia, has therefore "no leverage."

The United Methodists expressed "concern," but insists only the violations of human rights everywhere are its proper concern.

The representative of the Church of the Brethren says the last thing we need is direct U.S. involvement. "We are doing all we can to have relations normalized . . . so that we can communicate with this government." And say what?

And, finally, the Unitarian Universalist Association admits it has not stated a specific position" in part because complaints about Cambodian human rights . . . are second and third hand." First handers are dead.

From which we conclude: a) There is a genuine concern for the plight of refugees; b) There is a strong streak of what the philosophers call epistemological pessimism, which is the fancy way of saying what Jesus said to the Doubting Thomas; and c) There is an implicit extension here of the equal protection clause to indignation: Cambodia is bad, but so are other places, which, of course, is true. Hitler's Germany was Fascist, but shouldn't we have worried equally about Dolfus's Austria?

Above all, the planned axiom — almost universal — that the only way to influence a nation is first to establish diplomatic relations, and then a booming trade, until — along about the 15th protocol — the little matter of killing men, women and children may discreetly be brought up (but, in fact, isn't). This assumption slouches protecting U.S. common interests from the hard bed of reality: the conviction that after all, we started it. The more liberal churches thus safeguard their psychological investment in the cause of the winning side — the side that now frolics in Cambodia.

Happy Birthday.

Letters

Israel's Choice

Ambassador Salath's article (JHT, June 23) describes vividly Israel's continued inflexibility and reluctance to conclude actual peace with its Arab neighbors and especially the Palestinians. For over 30 years Israel and its allies have consistently and with no let-up convinced the world falsely that it wants peace. Peace on its own terms. The irony is that when Israel was confronted with the Sadat peace initiative, it gradually dragged its feet and came out with a feeble plan called self-rule. Such a plan can be best described — as Ambassador Salath explained so accurately — as nothing more than a farce.

The Begin government is "offering" this: Give me peace, five years, normalization of relations, the right to continue settling the occupied territories and I will think about a final settlement later. It is an irony of fate that the Arabs in whose land the Jews found haven and refuge from unspeakable horror of medieval Europe and Nazi Germany are themselves today the subject of persecution of such relentless intensity from the very same people to whom they gave refuge.

Israel must recognize that a serious injustice has been done to the Arab people of Palestine and that only through the recognition of their right as human beings entitled to home and property in their own land can a beginning be made for peace in the middle East, which should be based on justice and not on the fluctuating fortunes of war.

KHALID I. BABAA.

Cairo.

Enemy of Arabs

It is certainly the 11th hour for the Moslems to realize that it is the Soviet Union and not Israel, who is their enemy. While they are wasting their resources and efforts on their abhorrent obsession with the annihilation of Israel — whether through

PETER LAURSEN.

Brussels.

Tax Revolt

The "taxpayers' revolt" in California is a marvelous manifestation of our democratic process. Basically, the taxpayers are saying to the politicians, "There's a lot of fat in your overhead expense. Let's define essential services rendered by government, and trim off the lard."

The people have acted like a good corporate board of directors, warning a rather profligate management to operate properly within budget. The fact that this philosophy is spreading beyond California is not surprising, it's logical.

PETER LAURSEN.

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The Club of Rome At 10 Years

By Jonathan Power

ROME — The Club of Rome is at it again. Telling us the Tiber is on fire and our bridges are burned. Today is the 10th anniversary of the world's most famous and most exclusive environmental lobby group. Authors of the "Limits to Growth" and other works that took the world by storm, the voice of their eminence grise, the industrialist, Aurelio Peccei is still vibrant.

Here are a few lines from his speech that is scheduled to be delivered today:

"A great disorder under heaven reigns . . . Internationally, with the principle of territorial sovereignty proclaimed more than three centuries ago still rampant, and the world polity is divided into 150 egocentric sovereign national states making it impossible for humanity to be at peace with itself . . .

"A pathological symptom of the global malaise is the widening North-South gap . . . Then there is the syndrome of militarization . . . half of the world's scientists are enrolled in work for 'defense' topsoils are being lost faster than they are being formed . . . If the ravage of destruction of tropical forests is not slackened they will be doomed to disappear in three or four decades, paralleling the expected drying up of the oil fields, but with far more severe consequences for mankind."

"This downturn must be stopped. But the time to do this and choose another course is quite short. Probably less than a decade. Mankind has no period of grace. It must come to its senses now . . . How many times can a man call 'fire' before the world turns and says 'you liar.' The 'Limits to Growth,' although its many editions have sold 2.4 million copies, is regarded by most people who know anything about computers, economics and ecology as hopelessly naive. Its message, based on the extrapolation of present trends, was that the economic and industrial systems of the affluent societies would collapse around the year 2100 unless 1) population growth stopped increasing, 2) capital investment equalled capital depreciation. In short, zero growth.

But the study was, in words of Lincoln Gordon, an astute observer of these matters: "seriously wrong in its data on resources, wrong in its assumptions on the costs of environmental control, faulty in its modeling methodology, defective in its neglect of prices as an allocator of scarce resources and strikingly oblivious to known technological possibilities, to say nothing of plausible new technologies."

Extrapolation probably never has been a very useful way of perceiving into the future. The Nobel prizewinning economist, Simon Kuznets, gives the greatest weight in major economic changes to what he calls "epochal inventions" — events which are unforeseeable by definition. He singles out as determining influences the birth of great ideological movements — such as Christianity, Islam, the French and American Revolutions, and Marxism, together with basic institutional changes like the formation and dissolution of empires.

Does all this mean that the Club of Rome shouldn't be taken seriously? On the contrary. Propaganda, if understood to be what it is, has its value. "The Limits of Growth" partly succeeded because it was lucidly and plainly written. More important, it touched a nerve in modern man who is increasingly fed up with the filth, dirt and danger around him and is sensible enough to know that his environment is a delicate flower and cannot be raped indefinitely. As Eric Ashby once suggested, man is learning that the formula for survival is not power, it is symbiosis.

Wrong Prognosis

"Limits to Growth" was, as George Wallace used to say, apropos the politicians in Washington, "sending them a message." The prognosis was wrong but the malady it described was essentially correct.

Within a decade or two, it is fair to say, if modern man doesn't tackle the problem of nuclear proliferation, energy consumption, soil and forest erosion and diminishing per capita food supplies, he is likely to encounter at least one major catastrophe. It needs no computer to tell us that. The writing is already on the wall. In the long run, man has a chance to succeed because he is inventive, creative and will usually, however long it takes, dust himself off after a fall and try again. But in the short run he may only learn the lessons by causing the deaths of countless numbers and wreaking havoc on the ecosystem. The Club of Rome, 10 years old today, should not fear its critics.

Happy Birthday.

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 13, 1903

WASHINGTON — The Department of Agriculture will start a new series of "poison-eating" experiments here, this time with tobacco, it was announced here yesterday. The smokers squad will start with three cigars a day, working up to the average daily consumption of a very heavy smoker, and then repeat the process with cigarettes, then pipes, and finally chewing tobacco. The smokers will abstain from smoking for a month prior to the tests and will be examined afterwards for symptoms of any ill effects.

Fifty Years Ago

July 13, 1928

BERLIN — "Gas, madam!" a white-jacketed steward may whisper in your ear on your next transatlantic trip aboard a vessel of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. The endless bottles of anti-seasickness syrups and pills will be bobbing away in the rough waters astern for a German medical doctor, Dr. Dammert, has perfected a gas which, when inhaled from a face-mask, reportedly cures seasickness almost instantaneously. The gas was tested on passengers on German ships and all the Lloyd liners are now equipped with the remedy.

Economic policy has political effects. Russell goes on to observe. When prices of food or housing or

In the International Edition

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Archaeology

By Wilson Morris

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — The discovery near Williamsburg, Va., of a town and fort wiped out by Indians in 1622 has given archaeologists a rare chance to analyze America's early English settlers free of the historical imputations of the intervening 350 years.

"We're seeing a settlement that has been undisturbed since earliest Colonial times," said Ivor Noel Hume, resident archaeologist at Colonial Williamsburg. "The Indians wiped it out and nobody really resettled the site so in effect, it's been preserved as if in a time capsule."

"The artifacts we're finding, the layout of the fort, all these things are giving us an extraordinary view of those people who settled Virginia almost at the very beginning," said Mr. Hume of the digs on Carter's Grove Plantation, several miles from Williamsburg.

"It tells us something about a chapter of early American history about which we knew nothing before," he said Hume adding that

the site was unlike any other ever uncovered in the United States, both because of its age and because it has remained so untouched.

The most dramatic find has been the skeleton of a man Mr. Hume and field supervisor Erif Klingelhoefer believe is the first victim ever found of the Indian uprising of 1622, in which 347 of the approximately 2,500 colonists who had settled in Virginia were killed.

The excavation by a team of 14 financed by the National Geographic Society also has forced a sharp revision in the popular picture of early forts.

Mr. Hume described the period between 1610 and 1650 as "the Dark Ages" of Virginia history in discussing the importance of the site. The finding will not change the present view on this period because "there really has been no attack," he said.

The site had been identified as of interest during a survey of the land after Colonial Williamsburg acquired Carter's Grove in 1970, but work there did not start until last year.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Klingelhoefer say evidence is convincing that they have found the site of Wolstenholme Towne, founded in 1619 as the central town in an area called

Martins Hundred. The 31-square-mile tract called Martin's Hundred was owned by the Martin's Hundred Society, a subsidiary of the Virginian Company of London.

Martin's Hundred had a population of about 140 on the morning of Good Friday, March 23, 1622, the day of a coordinated attack by the Algonquian Confederation on homes and settlements across Virginia. Of the 140, 58 were killed and 15 were captured, Mr. Hume said.

Mr. Hume speculated that the Wolstenholme survivors fled to the west until the Indians withdrew and then sent ships to nearby Jamestown for help. When a ship arrived from Jamestown, the survivors hurriedly buried their dead and left for Jamestown. The Indians then returned and completed the looting and burning of the fort and town.

After the skeleton was found, the archeologists also found a broken smoking pipe which a British ex-

pert says could date from about 1620. They found flecks of ash below the body, which could have been expected to blow in from the buildings burning nearby, and they found the man had not been placed carefully in the grave but tossed in.

The body was crushed against one side of the grave in an arc with the left arm under the left buttock.

The final convincing piece of evi-

dence that the man they had found was a massacre victim was "evid-

ence of murder," Mr. Hume said.

The back of the skull had been crushed by a massive blow, ac-

cording to experts at the Smithsonian and the state medical examiners.

The injury fit the method of attack

by the Indians, who filtered unarmored into homes and towns in the colony, then attacked with tools and weapons of the victims.

Mr. Hume said in a telephone in-

terview that a pit near where the body was found is yielding a trea-

sure of artifacts. "an amazing array

Tokyo Runs Aid Center For Women

By Richard Bill

TOKYO (AP) — In feudal Japan, women fleeing abusive husbands often sought refuge in Buddhist temples. Today they can find safety and help in a secret hideaway run by the Tokyo govern-

The Metropolitan Women's Counseling Center, the first public institution of its kind in Japan, is in a quiet backwater near the city's bustling Shinjuku district. Its exact location is kept secret to avoid pursuit or reprisals from angry hus-

bands. Women seeking help can telephone the center's number, which appears on television and is published in newspapers. If a husband calls, the operator has instructions to tell him his wife is not there.

The three-story complex includes a dining hall, a playroom for children, offices and medical facilities. Rooms furnished with mats as beds, Japanese-style can accommodate up to 30 women and their chil-

dren. Their period of stay is limited to two weeks. There is no fee.

Kaori Kasama, who heads a counseling staff of 50, said that nearly 600 women have sought help at the center since it opened in April, 1977. Some, she said, were beaten so badly by their husbands that they required immediate hospital attention. One woman's body was covered with cigarette burns. Another had broken bones.

Miss Kasama, a soft-spoken woman in her 50s, said that she thought the reaction to the center was only the tip of the iceberg. She said that many family flareups are not reported to authorities and many women are too frightened to leave their homes for fear of what might happen to their children.

In addition to wives beaten by husbands, she said, the center had received 80 mothers escaping from teen-age children who used violence against them, and other mothers and daughters running away from the husband-father who sexually molested the daughter.

Miss Kasama said that she thinks that the availability of pornographic magazines filled with sex dominated by sadism has contributed to violence. "Naturally, the wife rejects the advances of her mate when he wants to try these things," she said. "Very often the man is drunk and then he gets angry."

The main problem faced by the center is how to help these women on the road to independence. Few have the qualifications for a job. The majority eventually find work, but for another 20 percent, the challenge of living alone is too difficult and they return to their husbands.

The "X" near Williamsburg marks the site of the archaeological discovery.

The Washington Post

Charles City

HOPEDALE

Williamsburg

Chesapeake Bay

BUTTERFIELD

CHARLOTTE

Seaboard

RAGAS Castle

NEWPORT NEWS

RESOLO

NORFOLK

PORTSMOUTH

0 10 MILES

Eating Out in Paris**China's Haute Cuisine as Learned in Prison "School"**

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, July 12 (IHT) — "There

you are estimated to be about 160 Chinese restaurants and over 1,500 Vietnamese restaurants in Paris," said Jean Pasqualini, owner of La Porte Fortune. "Most of them have the same menu. That's the fault of the French. The Chinese serve what you want. If all you ask for is egg roll, sweet and sour pork and chop suey, that's what you'll get."

Pasqualini, born in China of a Corsican father and a Chinese mother, achieved a certain fame with a book, "I Was a Prisoner of Mac," which did fairly well in the United States and became a best seller in France. The book describes his eight years as a prisoner of the Cultural Revolution.

He now lives in Paris with his Hong Kong-born wife, Pauline. At present he works as an archivist for Newsweek and a teacher of Chinese political terminology at the Ecole des Langues Orientales and the Ecole Supérieure des Interprètes et Traducteurs.

Some months ago his father-in-law, who still lives in Hong Kong, urged Mr. Pasqualini to open a restaurant. Having a restaurant is a

subconscious survival concept based on the idea that when all else fails, you can always eat.

La Porte Fortune is a family effort . . . Mrs. Pasqualini, brother Sammy, his wife, Mary, and Jean, who serves as adviser. To provide a new note in Paris-Chinese restaurant cuisine, Pasqualini hired a Taiwanese, Cheng Kuo-bing, originally from Honan Province, who was once chef for the Nationalist Chinese Embassy in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Banquets of the Mind

Pasqualini's knowledge of cooking began in the prison camps, where the food was subsistent but the spiritual banquets were grandiose. At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Peking's most venerable chefs were called together and told to develop a new cadre of cooks in six months. They said it couldn't be done. For their frankness, the chefs were arrested, according to Pasqualini.

To fill the pits in their stomachs and to keep their minds occupied, they discussed menus in detail with their fellow prisoners and described the step-by-step methods to achieve

the most refined dishes in their repertoire.

During two years of self-imposed therapy, the novitiates repeated their lessons back to the best masters in China until they were faultless. When the political commissars became aware of what was going on, they were enraged, finding the procedure a bizarre form of counterrevolution coming from chefs who, when at large, had refused to comply with government orders.

"We were of two schools," said Jean over dinner at La Porte Fortune. "There were those who thought that talking about delicious food helped you forget suffering. There were others who felt only accentuated your troubles."

"My feeling is that daydreams are better. You know what we say. 'The optimist looks back. The pessimist looks forward'."

The First Dish

When liberated, he put his knowledge into practice. "My first dish was a Peking omelet into which you stir chopped chicken, chopped fried leeks and mushrooms. Dried Chinese black mushrooms must first be pre-soaked. I knew very well from my teachers that if the water is too hot, it takes away the taste. If the water is too cold, the mushrooms do not open."

"I wish I had been able to make notes in those years. It would have made a wonderful cookbook."

Pasqualini and Cheng, who has been on the job for two months now, are out to give Parisians an example of nonexport Chinese cooking. For 240 francs, a party of six to eight (the Chinese rarely eat in smaller groups), can have the following meal, exclusive of drinks and the 15 percent service.

In classical terms, the welcome is an arrangement of fruits, nuts and watermelon seeds.

The second course of Chinese hors d'oeuvres might include spiced beef, cold pork, liver, cold chicken and shrimp.

Course three would be shoulder of pork, the whole shoulder braised in soy sauce. This would be followed by shrimp in spicy sauce.

Course four would be beef with silver threads. The latter are thin-fried vermicelli noodles. The julienne beef — presented within a nest of these silver threads — is tossed with mushrooms, bamboo shoots and specks of red and green pepper.

For No. 6, there is porc à la Pekin, the shredded pork and onions meant to be eaten in little wraparound pancakes.

Course seven is chicken velvet, a melting combination of white meat of chicken coated with egg white.

The finale would be a soup like cucumber with tiny meatballs. The Chinese like to end a meal with

(La Porte Fortune, open seven days a week, is at 4 Rue Beethoven, Paris 16. Telephone: 520 02 37. An advance call will enable an old China hand to get whatever he wants. Otherwise, the staff will suggest English, French and Cantonese are spoken.)

Iron Age Site In Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, July 12 (UPI) — One of Africa's early Iron Age industrial sites has been discovered in the west lake region of the country, the Tanzanian Scientific Research Council has announced.

The discovery was the result of a three-year project conducted by Dr. Peter Schmidt, a professor of archaeology at Brown University in the United States.

A statement issued by the Research Council said the sites were discovered near Kendomo Bay on Lake Victoria during construction of an access road.

A large section of the site was destroyed during road construction, but we were still able to excavate at least 13 iron Age structures, several large refuse pits filled with industrial debris and an early Iron Age house and pots.

Dr. Schmidt said in the statement.

A Baryshnikov Debut

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. — Mikhail Baryshnikov will make his debut with the New York City Ballet Saturday afternoon at the Saratoga Performing Arts Center. Craig Hinkson, the center's director, confirmed that Baryshnikov would dance the lead in George Balanchine's "Copelia" in the matinee performance.

U.S. Massacre Site Is a Time Capsule

By Wilson Morris

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP) — The discovery near Williamsburg, Va., of a town and fort wiped out by Indians in 1622 has given archaeologists a rare chance to analyze America's early English settlers free of the historical imputations of the intervening 350 years.

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"The artifacts we're finding, the layout of the fort, all these things are giving us an extraordinary view of those people who settled Virginia almost at the very beginning," said Mr. Hume of the digs on Carter's Grove Plantation, several miles from Williamsburg.

"It tells us something about a chapter of early American history about which we knew nothing before," he said Hume adding that

the site was unlike any other ever uncovered in the United States, both because of its age and because it has remained so untouched.

The most dramatic find has been the skeleton of a man Mr. Hume and field supervisor Erif Klingelhoefer believe is the first victim ever found of the Indian uprising of 1622, in which 347 of the approximately 2,500 colonists who had settled in Virginia were killed.

Mr. Hume described the period between 1610 and 1650 as "the Dark Ages" of Virginia history in discussing the importance of the site. The finding will not change the present view on this period because "there really has been no attack," he said.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Klingelhoefer say evidence is convincing that they have found the site of Wolstenholme Towne, founded in 1619 as the central town in an area called

Martins Hundred. The 31-square-mile tract called Martin's Hundred was owned by the Martin's Hundred Society, a subsidiary of the Virginian Company of London.

Martin's Hundred had a population of about 140 on the morning of Good Friday, March 23, 1622, the day of a coordinated attack by the Algonquian Confederation on homes and settlements across Virginia. Of the 140, 58 were killed and 15 were captured, Mr. Hume said.

Mr. Hume said the pottery was made "by people with considerable talent" and backs up what he described as the "theory of the drowned immigrant."

"They had been trained to make good pottery, but they lacked the necessary material and equipment. The clay was not good and the kiln not hot enough," Mr. Hume said.

"The craftsmanship was as good as England but the end product wasn't. They made all sorts of shapes, handles, scroll decorations. But their results were less than they were used to. As you get later, you get deterioration in decoration and the next generation finds the customer will settle for less and doesn't bother with the fancy stuff," he said.

Mr. Hume said in a telephone interview that a pit near where the body was found is yielding a treasure of artifacts. "an amazing array

of early American pottery." Also, a full helmet with cheek plates and a hinged visor — the first found on a U.S. Colonial site — and bullets, fuses, mechanisms and musket barrels have been found.

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BUSINESS

Japan Import Plan To Top \$4 Billion

TOKYO, July 12 (Reuters) — Japan's emergency import program to reduce its huge trade surplus will exceed \$4 billion, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

The estimate was made in accordance with the government's decision last month to accelerate implementing a program for emergency imports announced last April, the EPA said. High on the list are increased imports of aircraft, ships and uranium ore.

The announcement came as Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda prepares to attend the summit meeting of leading industrial nations in

Japan Said To Hold Up Trade Talks

GENEVA, July 12 (Reuters) — President Carter's chief trade negotiator Robert Strauss indicated today that Washington believes that Japan is holding up progress on the international talks underway here.

"We are rather pleased with the progress we have made so far with the European Economic Community, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Nordic Countries, some developing nations," he told a news conference.

Asked why he had omitted Japan, he said: "It would be inaccurate to characterize our progress with Japan as I have characterized the others."

He said the U.S. delegation planned to continue discussions with various other delegations until he leaves tomorrow evening for the Bonn talks, but he said that "we have no immediate plans" for further meetings with the Japanese.

Refusing to expand on his displeasure with the Japanese, he said, "I don't want to discuss the negative aspects" of the talks. He said he did not want to "negotiate for the newspapers."

[U.S. sources said that the Japanese response to bids that they impose on their offers of tariff cuts on industrial products and that they open their home market wider to foreign farm products had been disappointing, the New York Times reported.]

The principal trade negotiators of the industrialized powers have been engaged in intensive bargaining here since last weekend in an effort to agree by Saturday on the framework of a pact that will set the rules for world trading relations through the 1980s.

Brazil Loan Set; Penney Floats Fixed-Rate Note

LONDON, July 12 (AP-DJ) — Two Brazilian borrowers have entered the Eurocredit market, according to announcements today.

Mineracao Rio do Norte, a Brazilian mining company, has obtained a \$130-million, 10-year loan facility under agreements signed here today with a syndicate of international banks.

The loan bears interest which varies at 1½ points above London interbank Eurodollar offered rates. Proceeds are for the development of the Trombetas mines in the Amazon basin.

Also in the market is the Brazilian nuclear energy concern, Nuclebras, which is seeking \$10 million for 12 years at a margin of 1½ percent over Libor.

In the bond market, J.C. Penney, the U.S. retailer, is offering the first fixed-rate dollar debt in almost a month. Penney, whose U.S. debt is rated double-A by Standard & Poor's and single-A by Moody's, is seeking \$100 million for five years, offering a coupon of 8½ percent.

World Bank Yen Issue

TOKYO, July 12 (AP-DJ) — The World Bank will raise a total of 75 billion yen (about \$371 million) in 15-year bonds — the largest single yen bond issue yet floated by a foreign entity, Nomura Securities said today. The bonds will carry a coupon of 6½ percent and will be priced at par.

Emminger Disagrees On EEC Plan Details

BONN, July 12 (AP-DJ) — Bundesbank president Omar Emminger disagrees with certain of the methods proposed to stabilize European currencies within a widened currency arrangement, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said today.

He told a press conference that Mr. Emminger, who attended today's cabinet meeting where Chancellor Helmut Schmidt outlined the results of last week's EEC summit meeting in Bremen, agreed with the broad need to stabilize the currencies but expressed "differences" regarding the methods of stabilization.

The spokesman did not detail Mr. Emminger's objections. However, Mr. Gruenewald stressed that only the broad outlines of the program had yet been agreed upon by the member states.

Airbus Gets Go-Ahead, U.K. Is Out

Sixty Orders Placed For Smaller Version

PARIS, July 12 (Reuters) — France today decided to start making a smaller 200-seat version of the A300 Airbus known as the B-10 in cooperation with its West German, Dutch and Belgian partners — without waiting for Britain.

But private economists said the import programs appeared much too small to cut the surplus to the government's forecast for this year of \$13.5 billion.

With Japan's exports still surging, despite the sharp appreciation of the yen, a leading private economic research organization recently forecast this year's trade surplus could exceed a staggering \$14 billion.

Toshio Komoto, Minister of International Trade and Industry, said last month Japan needed to boost emergency imports to \$10 billion to make a real dent in the trade surplus.

Today's estimate was drawn up by the government's "headquarters for emergency balance of payments measures," a body set up early this month to speed implementation of proposals for cutting the nation's surplus.

Chief cabinet secretary Shintaro Abe, who attended a meeting of the new body today, told a press conference that emergency imports already defined definitely decided upon totaled \$1.2 billion, including \$680 million for civilian aircraft, \$120 million for uranium ore and \$20 million for iron ore pellets.

A further \$2.2 billion worth of imports were considered "virtually certain" to materialize, he said. These included advance payment of \$1 billion to the United States for uranium ore enrichment, \$430 million for crude oil for stockpiling and \$597 million for ships built by overseas subsidiaries of Japanese shipping firms. Further imports of at least \$600 million which the government hoped to achieve included \$800 million worth of aircraft for leasing, Mr. Abe said.

The definitely decided imports include \$120 million of uranium ore, \$220 million of iron ore pellets, \$30 million of iron ore for smelting, \$74 million of nickel and chrome ore, \$45 million of aircraft for leasing, \$680 million of vicai aircraft, and \$14 million of helicopters, he said.

Mr. Abe said those imports considered to be nearly certain to materialize include advance payment of \$1 billion for uranium enrichment, \$430 million for crude oil for stockpiling in tankers and \$10 million of power generating barges for leasing.

They also include between \$117 million and \$194 million of civil aircraft, \$357 million of ships built by overseas subsidiaries of Japanese shipping lines and \$70 million of medical equipment, he said. The import estimates exclude aircraft for exclusive use by government leaders and acquisition of land for Japanese establishments overseas, Mr. Abe said.

He also said 36 ships built by overseas subsidiaries of Japanese shipping lines are in the category of imports considered to be nearly certain to materialize, while imports of three more ships of the same type are under consideration and believed to be hopeful.

U.K. Firms Win Bigger Share Of North Sea Work

LONDON, July 12 (AP-DJ) — British companies last year won an increasing share of offshore work in the U.K. sector of the North Sea, according to the annual report of the Offshore Supplies Office.

Orders last year totaled £1.3 billion, up from £1.04 billion in 1976, it said. British concerns won contracts amounting to £806 million, or 62 percent, up from £590 million, or a 57-percent share the previous year.

Dickson Mabon, Britain's Minister of State for Energy, singled out four growth categories: exploration and appraisal drilling, a £62-million market last year, of which U.K. firms had 26 percent; the £48-million submarine pipeline market, of which British concerns had 16 percent; development drilling work with British firms winning 35 percent of the £9-million total; and maintenance, where Britain captured one-third of the £56-million market.

Bonn, where Japan expects to come under fire once again for its massive and still growing trade surplus.

An EPA spokesman said the \$4-billion-plus estimate included all the emergency imports currently planned by the government to reduce the surplus from the record high \$20.42 billion in the fiscal year ended March.

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Opel's Net Falls 55.6% in 1977, Dividend Passed

FRANKFURT, July 12 — Adam Opel's net profit plummeted to 35.5 million Deutsche marks in 1977, down 55.6 percent from the previous year, and the company will forego payment of a 1977 dividend to its parent, General Motors, chairman James Walter said today.

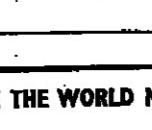
Despite a 4.2-percent rise in turnover to a record 9,166 billion DM, the earnings decline resulted from higher tax requirements, increased personnel costs and reduced export earnings due to the appreciation of the mark, which could not be completely offset by increased prices and productivity, he said.

Although he said 1978 earnings would be similar last year's, he would not rule out a dividend payment for 1978. "That would put us in a position to pay a dividend," he said, noting that the 1977 payout was passed due to investment requirements and other considerations. The company paid 774.4 million DM dividend for 1976.

Orders last year totaled £1.3 billion, up from £1.04 billion in 1976, it said. British concerns won contracts amounting to £806 million, or 62 percent, up from £590 million, or a 57-percent share the previous year.

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ATCO
The Shelter Source Worldwide

ATCO builds construction camps. With inventory and service facilities adjacent to prime areas of activity, ATCO can offer its clients in the Middle East a top-quality shelter product engineered to meet specific site requirements. We deliver. Call us.

(Continued on Page 11)

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Firms Seen Raising Profits

Major Japanese enterprises can expect increased profits in the current fiscal year, despite the sharp appreciation of the yen, according to a survey by the Japanese financial daily, Nihon Keizai Shimbun.

The survey of 100 major companies found that operating profit in the current fiscal year should rise 3.5 percent with the dollar trading at an average of 200 yen and gain 1.4 percent if the dollar weakens further to 190 yen, benefiting from lower imported material costs. At a temporary rate of around 200 yen to the dollar, foreign-exchange gains by those surveyed from lower raw material costs will total about 1.18 trillion yen (about \$5.9 billion) for the year, while foreign-exchange losses will be about 1.17 trillion yen. If the dollar falls to 190 yen, foreign-exchange gains will reach 1.4 trillion yen, while losses will come to about 1.27 trillion yen. The survey said electric-power producers and gas and oil refiners can expect earnings to increase 7 percent with the dollar at 200 yen and 14 percent if the dollar drops to 190 yen.

Kaiser Ups Price for Ashland Unit

Ashland Oil has approved the sale of its 83-percent interest in Ashland Oil Canada to Kaiser Resources Ltd. for \$can.33.50 a share, or \$can.1 higher than the price previously agreed upon, because of competitive bids Ashland received from other concerns.

Sumitomo Bank Plans Merger

Sumitomo Bank intends to merge with Kansai Sogo Bank if employees withdraw their opposition.

Kansai says its management is currently trying to persuade its union to support the plan. The merger would create the second largest bank in Japan in terms of deposits which would total 8.3 trillion yen (about \$24 billion). Dai-Ichi Kangyo, the largest bank, has deposits of 9.4 trillion yen.

GE Net Up 17.5%; RCA In Fight Against Inflation

Gain 11.7%

FAIRFIELD, Conn., July 12 (Reuters) — Second-quarter profits rose 17.5 percent, General Electric reported today, on a 13-percent rise in sales. For the first half, income was up 16.4 percent on an 11.4-percent rise in turnover.

At present, British Aerospace builds the wings of the earlier Airbus B-2 and B-4 (250 seat) versions on a sub-contracting basis.

French officials said that in the absence of U.K. participation, the B-10 wings will be designed and built by France and West Germany.

He emphasized that the Fed remains committed to reducing inflation below present "unacceptable" levels. But he added that he is anxious that the Fed avoid adopting overly restrictive monetary actions that could plunge the nation into a recession, which he predicted would compound inflationary woes.

The company said the consumer products and services group's second-quarter earnings showed "good" gains, particularly by lighting, housewares and audio products.

Earnings from industrial products and components also were up well from the 1977 quarter on higher revenues from all operations. Businesses serving construction markets and transportation systems were particularly strong, it reported. Power systems earnings were "significantly" above those of a year ago, while revenues were only slightly higher.

RCA on Target

NEW YORK, July 12 (Reuters) — RCA, claiming it is "on target" for higher results reported today an 11.7-percent rise in second-quarter net on a 12.6-percent gain in sales.

For the first half, the company reported profit climbed 12.3 percent on an increase in revenues of 10.7 percent.

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Abbot Laboratories

2nd Quarter 1978 1977

Revenue..... 1,610 1,430

Profits..... 78.30 70.10

Per share..... 1.02 0.92

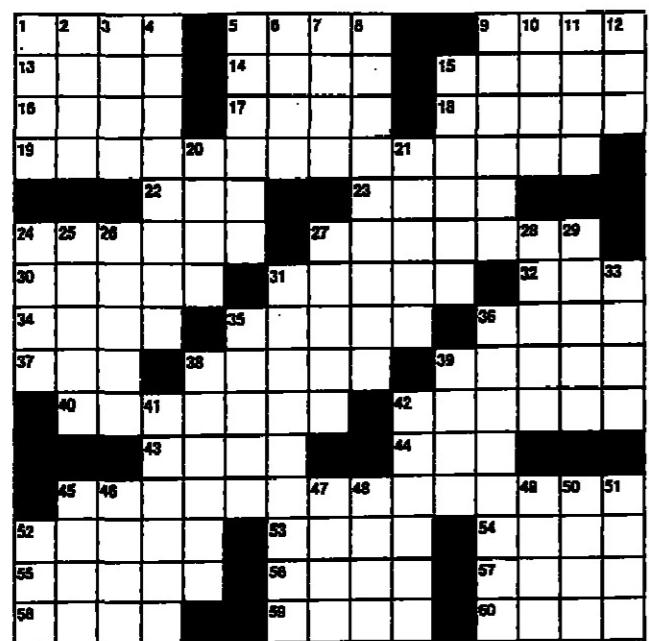
6 months..... 1,784 1,774

Revenue..... 3,110 2,890

Profits..... 133.20 118.60</p

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- Cumberlumb
- Phrenology term
- Student flier's goal
- Comedian Johnson
- Raper's cousin Jeb Stuart's weapon
- Dyer's device
- Laugh with gusto
- In accord
- Man's slipper and woman's slipper
- In shape
- Amer. backup troops
- Sullen and gloomy
- Canadian statesman
- Hold dear
- Breakwaters
- Relative of cle. and inc.
- Full cargo
- Evasive reply
- Silk, in Paris
- Libber's no-no title
- Preserves
- First Pulitzer Prize novelist: 1918
- Promenades
- Portable room

DOWN

- Moselle feeder
- Jason's craft
- Watch part
- Breed of hardy cattle
- Scold
- Between once and a time
- World's largest artificial lake
- Liar on the stand
- Forte of Baker and Buchwald
- English horn's close relative
- Spring period
- Metallic rock
- Dinner courses
- Where Beauvais is
- Shylock's exorbitant rate
- Elevator
- Word with ocher or umber
- Leningrad's river
- "Brute!"
- One checking out
- Word with pigeon or parrot
- Knocked for
- Practical
- In conference
- Felix Salten character
- Whined
- Author W.
- Maughan
- Convincing
- Catherine —
- Henry VIII's last wife
- Best seller in 1885
- Autocrat
- Shank
- Fearsome one
- Mountain: Comb. form
- Court team
- Bismarck
- Mechanical repetition
- Digging tool
- Arab robe

WEATHER

C	F	MADRID	C	F	Clear
AMSTERDAM	19 44	Cloudy	MIAMI	29 84	Cloudy
ANKARA	28 82	Clear	MILAN	19 44	Sunny
ATHENS	36 97	Clear	MONTREAL	19 44	Sunny
BEST	28 82	Clear	MOSCOW	19 44	Sunny
BELGRADE	29 71	Cloudy	MUNICH	22 71	Sunny
BERLIN	23 73	Cloudy	NEW YORK	24 75	Sunny
BRUSSELS	20 48	Clear	NICE	24 73	Clear
BUCHAREST	28 82	Clear	OSLO	21 70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	28 82	Clear	PARIS	29 82	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20 48	Clear	PRAGUE	22 71	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16 41	Cloudy	ROME	29 84	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	25 77	Cloudy	SOFIA	22 84	Cloudy
DUBLIN	19 66	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	18 64	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14 57	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	N.A.
FRANKFURT	29 71	Cloudy	TOKYO	22 91	Cloudy
GENEVA	21 70	Clear	TUNIS	24 93	Clear
HELSINKI	16 61	Cloudy	VIENNA	27 80	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	21 88	Clear	WARSAW	22 71	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22 71	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	24 75	Sunny
LISBON	24 75	Clear	ZURICH	19 64	Cloudy
LONDON	16 61	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	19 64	Sunny			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 12, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin of symbols indicates frequency of quotations supplied for the I.M.F.: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regularly; (t) quarterly.

BANK JUILLIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

(d) 1 Contrel

SF 257.20 (w) Alexander Fund

SF 270.00 (w) Trustcar Int'l, PIAEIFC

SF 272.00 (w) Bondfonds

SF 277.00 (w) Bondssele - Issue Pr.

SF 299.99

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:

(d) Capital Fund

SF 14.00 (d) Capital Offshore Fund

SF 37.72 (d) Offshore Fund

SF 7.72 (d) TPF Fund N.V.

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT (C) Ltd:

(d) Unifund Dollar Trust

SF 55.17 (d) Unifund Euro Trust

SF 55.00 (d) High Interest Sterling

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

(w) Capital Int'l

SF 17.28 (w) Capital Int'l S.A.

(d) Conversion Capital S.A.

SF 17.28 (d) Conversion Capital S.A.

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actions Services

SF 532.00 (d) Caisse

SF 284.00 (d) Caisse

SF 17.28 (d) Caisse Int'l

(d) Euroline-Votor

SF 49.22 (d) Euroline-Votor

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Concentra

DM 21.10 (d) Int'l Renfond

(d) Int'l Renfond

DM 70.20 (d) H.O.L.T. Hobet

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):

(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets

SF 251.18 (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets

(w) Fidelity Corp. Tr. Y.

SF 251.18 (w) Fidelity Corp. Tr. Y.

(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund

SF 252.00 (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund

(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund

SF 247.00 (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund

(d) G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

(w) Berry Prod. Fd. Ltd.

SF 149.22 (w) Berry Prod. Fd. Ltd.

(w) G.T. Dollar Fund

SF 7.20 (w) G.T. Dollar Fund

JARDINE FLEMING:

(r) Jardine Japan Fund

SF 554.45 (r) Jardine S.E. East Asia

SF 516.79 (r) Jardine S.E. East Asia

LLOYDS INT MGT PO Box 179 GENEVA 11

(d) Lloyd Int'l Growth

SF 502.00 (d) Lloyd Int'l Growth

PROPERTY GROWTH OWNERS INC.:

(w) U.S. Dodge Fund

SF 85.89 (w) U.S. Dodge Fund

(w) Sterling Fund

SF 22.77 (w) Sterling Fund

(w) Sepe (N.A.V.)

SF 141.15 (w) Sepe (N.A.V.)

SWIFD GROUPE GENVEA:

(r) Parton Soc. Re. Em.

SF 152.00 (r) Parton Soc. Re. Em.

(r) Securities

SF 154.00 (r) Securities

SWISS BANK CORP.:

(d) America-Votor

SF 265.00 (d) America-Votor

(d) Intervention

SF 262.00 (d) Intervention

(d) Swissvader New Svc.

SF 228.00 (d) Swissvader New Svc.

(d) Pacific Invest.

SF 195.00 (d) Pacific Invest.

(d) Homeo-Invest

SF 211.00 (d) Homeo-Invest

(d) Simo Swiss Re Em'

SF 165.00 (d) Simo Swiss Re Em'

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfur:

(d) Allontech

DM 130.00 (d) Allontech

(d) Eurosfunds

DM 26.00 (d) Eurosfunds

(d) Unimort

DM 41.20 (d) Unimort

(d) Uniinvest

DM 65.00 (d) Uniinvest

(d) Unispecial1

DM 65.00 (d) Unispecial1

PEANUTS



B. C.



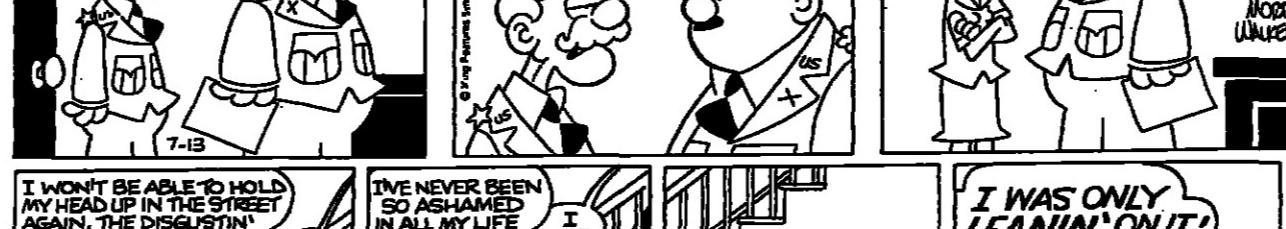
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B E E T L E B A I L E Y



A N D Y C A P P



M. D.



R I P K I R B Y



G I L T H



W O P E R



Art Buchwald**Television's Secret**

WASHINGTON — If you're wondering why all the action shows on television look alike, I think I might have an explanation. It was revealed by a television star, who told me that if I used his name he might never work again.

"So what's the secret?" I asked.

"There are only two writers in Hollywood scripting every television action drama."

"What are their names?"

"Al and Harry."

"Why only two?"

"Because no television producer wants to take a chance on new writers. Al and Harry are proven commodities. They started with 'Peter Gunn' and they've been signed up for every program that's been on TV since. Whenever someone wants a new show, Al and Harry get the call. That's why all the shows look alike."



Buchwald

"I don't understand. Why would Al and Harry write the same show over and over again?"

Court Orders Payson Estate To Pay the Met

MINEOLA, N.Y., July 13 — The executors of the estate of Joan Whitney Payson have been ordered by a court to pay the Metropolitan Museum of Art a \$1.5 million balance on a \$5-million pledge made during a casual conversation between Mrs. Payson and the museum's president.

According to lawyers for the museum, which brought suit when Mrs. Payson's estate refused to fulfill the pledge after her death in 1975, in 1971 Mrs. Payson had agreed to donate \$3-million toward the museum's \$12-million American wing. The money was to be payable over a five-year period ending in 1976.

It could not be learned immediately whether the executors would appeal the decision.

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MESSAGES JULY 12

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

DOCTORATE IN ENGINEERING
Mr. and Mrs. Hobart D. Jobag of London will be arriving in London in the second week of July 1978 to attend the ceremony of receiving his Doctorate in Engineering from the Royal College of Applied Sciences and the N.W. London University.
Mr. Jobag has been in Engineering and Construction business in the Middle East for the last thirty three years, after his graduation from the American University of Beirut in Lebanon. He served in 1944-1945. He will then travel to Saudi Arabia to hold the post of General Manager for the Development and Construction Establishment in Qassim.

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